

The deep shining black color of the fore wings will readily aid in distinguishing this form from the normal gray form. It is not as common as the dark form of *impleta*, but appears to be more widely distributed.

## ARCTIIDAE.

HAPLOA CONFUSA form. nov. *suffusca*.

Forewings with the ground color dark fuscous, the ordinary markings of the species not contrasting to any great degree with the ground color, but nevertheless evident because of the relatively darker color; hind wings pale fuscous, lighter at base; thorax fuscous, tegulate white; abdomen dusky with a dark dorsal stripe.

*Holotype*: ♂, Allegany State Park, NEW YORK, July 16, 1936 (E. Greenspan), [in Coll. Franclemont].

The deep fuscous color of the fore wings will immediately separate this form from the normal form which has the ground color of the primaries white; the lack of strong contrast between ground color and markings is also a distinguishing characteristic when compared with the normal form which has the black markings in sharp contrast with the white ground color.

---

### A South African Onthophagus Found in United States (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae)\*

Specimens of an unusual *Onthophagus* collected by Professor P. W. Fattig near Vidalia and Lyons, Georgia, have been determined as *Onthophagus depressus* Har., a South African species, by Dr. G. J. Arrow of the British Museum. Dr. Arrow, in commenting upon the species states that the same species has been described from Australia under the name *Onthophagus carteri* by Blackburn. Professor Fattig first collected the species at light at Vidalia, Georgia, May 4, 1937. A few more were found August 11 and on August 30, 1937 about three hundred specimens were taken in cow dung at two localities,—three miles southwest of Vidalia and two and one-half miles west of Lyons. These localities are about seventy-five miles inland west of Savannah, Georgia. How and when this African species was introduced into the United States is unknown at present.

---

\* Technical Contribution No. 57 from South Carolina Experiment Station.

*O. depressus* Har., is uniformly black, broadly oval, evenly convex, 6 to 9 mm., in length, 3 to 5 mm., in width, and shows only slight sexual differences. Clypeus with two teeth as in *Canthon laevis*. Surface of head and clypeus with close transversely elongate granules. Thorax closely coarsely annularly punctate, each puncture bearing a very short coarse yellowish hair and having a more or less noticeable granule immediately in front of the hair. Elytral punctures similar but in rows, those of the fine shallow striae similarly annular but without the hair and granule. In size and color, *O. depressus* Har., is nearest our common *O. hecate* Panz.—O. L. CARTWRIGHT, South Carolina Experiment Station, Clemson, South Carolina.

---

### Some Interesting Butterfly Records for South Florida.

The following records of butterflies taken in or around Miami, Florida, seem to be new or of some interest:

*Anteos maerula maerula* (Fabricus). A single damaged specimen of this tropical American species was taken by the author on July 8, 1935. Another specimen taken at Miami is in the possession of Mrs. C. N. Grimshawe. It is apparently only an occasional immigrant from the Antilles to judge from the badly beaten condition of the specimens I have seen.

*Kricogonia lyside* (Godart). Several specimens of this rather rare species were taken by the author during June, 1937. The first specimen was taken at Miami, June 13, 1937, and about a dozen others were taken on Virginia Key in Biscayne Bay between June 15 and 17. The latter specimens were all taken feeding on the flowers of black mangrove trees along the beach. From the fresh condition of most of the specimens, I should say that the species breeds in Florida.

*Hypolimnas misippus* (Linneus). A male of this butterfly was taken during April, 1934, in a grove at Miami. This insect seems to have been very infrequently taken in the New World.

The specimens mentioned above, with the exception of the specimen taken by Mrs. Grimshawe, are now in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College.—FRANK N. YOUNG, Department of Biology, University of Florida.